

Brownlow's Whig.

W. G. BROWNLOW, Editor & Proprietor.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.:
Saturday Morning, August 10, 1861.

"East Tennessee Congressional Elections."

Maynard and Bridges Come to Washington!

ARREST OF THOS. A. R. NELSON!

Order at Richmond to Suppress the Publication of the Knoxville Whig.

LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE IN THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY A MOCKERY.

The Ball Opened in East Tennessee.

In the first Congressional District, Mr. Nelson has been re-elected to Congress by a majority of five or six thousand votes. In the second District Mr. MAYNARD has been elected by a majority of about six thousand votes. And in the third District, Mr. BRIDGES has been elected by a majority of from one to two thousand votes. Messrs. Bridges and Maynard, it is said, have both crossed the mountains into Kentucky, and have gone to Washington. No matter what may be said, as to the propriety of these gentlemen going to Washington, to take their seats, it is due to them to say, they became candidates for the Congress of the United States, and were elected to go there, their constituents desiring to be represented in the Federal Congress, and not in the Congress of the Southern Confederacy. They were so announced in this paper, as candidates, before the people. Their competitors so stated to the people, and no one was deceived in their running the race for Congress.

Mr. NELSON, who announced himself a candidate for the United States Congress, was elected by an overwhelming vote, and by a constituency who desired to be represented at Washington. In crossing from Rogersville to Kentucky, on Saturday last, he was arrested in the corner of Lee County, Va., by an armed military force of thirty men, and taken as a prisoner to Abingdon, from which point it is said he will be taken to Richmond, to be incarcerated until he can be tried for Treason against the Southern Confederacy, by Secession Judges, before Secession Jurors, and upon the testimony of Secession witnesses. That he will be convicted, no sensible man can doubt for one moment. His son David, and some two or three other gentlemen were with him, and all were arrested, and the presumption is, they are all together in Richmond, as prisoners. The exploit was one of a daring and grand military character—thirty armed mounted men, taking four or five civilians prisoners, who were armed with pocket pistols! Those who led in the charge ought to be promoted in the Confederate army!

The Treason of Mr. Nelson consists in his having advocated the cause of the Union, and the Stars and Stripes of his country, in opposition to the heresy of Secession. To this grievous offense, he has added the unpardonable sin of permitting his fellow-citizens to elect him to Congress. To be consistent, and to carry out their principles, they ought now to arrest, and send on to Richmond, every man in the district who voted for Nelson.

We have but little to say, now, respecting this arrest, and the hot haste with which the gallant and patriotic Nelson, has been hurried off to Richmond. We shall await the action of the authorities there, with some degree of interest, as will the thousands of Union men in East Tennessee. Before dismissing the subject, however, we will take occasion to congratulate the people of Richmond in this, that when they cast into their filthy city prison, THOMAS A. R. NELSON, they will have more brains, patriotism, honor, and civility, in their prison, than can be found in their Ramp Congress!

Col. Baxter, of this city, has gone to Richmond, or such other point as they may choose to stop and try Nelson, to act as his friend and counsel. He goes as a volunteer, having no intercourse with Nelson since his arrest. We doubt whether he will be allowed a showing.

For weeks past, with our large list of subscribers, our weekly expenses have exceeded our income, and hence our paper has been carried on at a pecuniary sacrifice. Our exchange papers are kept back and not allowed to come to Knoxville. Our letters are broken open and robbed, in all directions; and our newspaper packages, are laid aside or destroyed, so as to keep them out of the hands of our subscribers. At Cumberland Gap, or the office near there, we are informed upon reliable authority, there is a large pile of letters, to say nothing of papers addressed to us, which Secessionists will not allow to come forward. These letters no doubt, mostly from Kentucky, contain several hundred dollars for subscriptions. At Bristol, we are informed, our paper is thrown aside, and not allowed to go further East. One contemptible puppy, who fills the dignified position of Route Agent, on the Railroad, boasted in this city, that he intended to destroy the papers sent out by him, because they were incendiary sheets. Similar acts of violence, are committed all over the country, by a set of unprincipled villains, who handle mail matter, and whose only title to public favor and confidence is, that they have the honor to wear around

their necks, a collar, having upon it this inscription: I AM JEFF DAVIS DOG—WHOSE DOG ARE YOU?

In addition to all this, the fact has come to our knowledge, and from different reliable sources, that the Confederate authorities at Richmond, have ordered that our Knoxville Whig must no longer be published, or transmitted through the mails to subscribers. The order has not yet been given, but we are in daily expectation of it, unless it be rescinded, and it of course closes us out in business. We presume that those who are destroying our mails, and our packages sent off, are acting under this order. Is this the boasted freedom of the press, of speech, and of conscience, we hear of in the new Southern Confederacy? And does this freedom, guaranteed by the Constitution of Tennessee, unopened as yet, enter into this war for Southern Rights and Independence? If so, may God deliver us, and our Union countrymen from such freedom, and from the enjoyment of such rights!

The Unruly and Tyrant Lincoln, so much abused for invading the soil, and personal rights of others, tolerates the publication of Journals in Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, New York, Connecticut, and New Hampshire, which oppose him in all his measures, and advocate this Southern Rebellion. But the only Union paper in the entire Southern Confederacy, having any circulation among the honest people, must be crushed out by the liberty-loving, and tyrant-hating authorities of the Southern Confederacy at Richmond! We have been told that the Confederacy, conscious of uprightness of purpose, and knowing that her cause is just, feared no discussion, but threw open wide her doors and invited the light of heaven to shine in upon her men and measures! We supposed that with her hundreds of Journals, able and strong stretching from the District of Columbia to the Western frontiers of Texas, she could combat the errors of one Union paper among the mountains of East Tennessee. But no, this boasted Confederacy finds it necessary to frown down investigation, to check the progress of free enquiry, and for what? Why, forsooth, lest her deeds should be reprov'd. It is an old proverb, but as true now, as centuries ago, "that none ever feared that the truth should be heard, but those that the truth would indict"—none ever feared to come to the light but those whose deeds are evil. And when we find men lording darkness, and wishing to keep others in darkness, either in regard to their Government, or other transactions, we have reason to believe all is not right.

Leading men of the Union party, of unblemished character, must be rudely seized by an armed band of men, to gratify the malice of leading Secessionists in Knoxville, torse from their families, and rushed off upon the cars to Richmond, and there thrown into a lousesome prison! The only Press they have must be muted, its batteries silenced, and its readers and friends required to take the false statements of Secession papers for the news of the day! Large bodies of armed men, must be thrown into our country, and put in possession of all the principal towns and thoroughfares of the country, but no wrongs are to be inflicted upon the people of East Tennessee, nor are they to be deprived of any of their rights!

Can all this mean anything less than a declaration of war against East Tennessee? Is it not opening the ball, and inviting bloodshed in East Tennessee? What the effect of all this will be, we are wholly unable to say. It will either depress the Union forces of this end of the State, and cause them to cower like dogs, or it will make them frantic in defense of their gallant leaders, down-trodden because of their principles, and arouse a thirst for vengeance and brave deeds! What Union leader, after all this, can any longer meet his friends, and urge them to peace, and moderation, as we know they have been doing?

So far as we are concerned, we can suspend our publication, in obedience to the dictates of tyranny and intolerance—we will yield to the demands of an armed mob—turn over to them our office and what little property we have—deprive ourselves and a helpless family of small children of the necessary means of support—and beg our bread from door to door among Union men who are able to give—but we shall refuse, most obstinately refuse, to the day of our death to think or speak favorably of such a Confederacy as this, or to agree that honor, patriotism, or love of country, have influenced the men at its head, who have plunged the country into this revolution! And whether our humble voice is hushed in death—whether our press is muted by the spirit of intolerance at Richmond, making this our last issue of a Journal we have edited for almost a quarter of a century, we beg all who may come after us and our paper, to credit no Secession falsehood that may represent us as having changed our principles from those of an exalted devotion to the old American Union, and of undying hostility to those who would perpetrate its dissolution!

W. G. BROWNLOW, Editor of the Knoxville Whig.

Kentucky Election.
The returns from old Kentucky show, that while there has been a falling off on both sides, owing to there not being a full turn out, yet the Union men carry both branches of the Legislature, by large majorities, and really have it all one way.

The Vote of Knoxville.

Notwithstanding all the drumming, bling, blustering and boasting of Secessionists, Knoxville still gives a handsome majority for the Union! The Union candidates, last Thursday, carried the city by the following majority: Polk over Harris, 69—Maynard over Shields, 26—Wester and Hickey over McClung, 35—Fleming over Baker, 58—and Hodges, Davis and Parker, over Plumbles, 89! Our majority in the city on the 8th of June was 47, we believe. This will do for Knoxville!

The majority for the Constitution was owing to the vote of volunteers stationed here who are not citizens of the county.

Official Vote of Knox County.

For	Against
Polk	1072
Harris	1030
Maynard	1034
Shields	1034
Wester	1034
Hickey	1034
McClung	1034
Fleming	1034
Baker	1034
Hodges	1034
Davis	1034
Parker	1034
Plumbles	1034

The Election of Governor.

THE CANVASS for Governor has closed, and ISHAM C. HARRIS has been elected for a third term, over WILLIAM H. POLK. We gather from the returns in East Tennessee, that POLK's majority over HARRIS, amounts to some twelve or fifteen thousand. But HARRIS' majority beyond the mountains is overwhelming, and he is therefore elected by a heavy majority.

We supported POLK—not because we regard him as a Union man, but because we knew he was kind in his feelings towards East Tennessee, and we believed it would exert a great influence in restoring peace to the State, and especially to our section. We knew that the people of East Tennessee cherished towards HARRIS, hostility, deep and lasting, and not without cause.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

Harris received 714—Polk 872—For Congress, Bridges received 813, Welcker 789. For the State Senate, Trewhitt received 832, and Hamilton 782. For Representative, Cleveland received 814, beating his competitors Pope and Blackall. For Floater, Col. Spears received 816, and Warner 764. Trewhitt, Cleveland and Spears, Union men, are all three elected. Union ticket triumphant.

UNION COUNTY.

Polk, 453—Harris, 416—Congress, Bridges, 470, Welcker 490—Trewhitt, for Senator, 494—Harrison, 437. Rankin elected Representative over Roulston, by a majority of 26 votes. Union Ticket triumphant.

COCKE COUNTY.

Polk, 1053—Harris, 532—For Congress, Nelson 967—Heiskell, 423—For Senator, Pickens, 1031—Gorman, 534—For Representative, Randolph, 1038—Merris, 528. Union ticket triumphant.

GRAINGER COUNTY.

Polk, 1145—Harris, 856. For Congress, Maynard, 1101—Shields, 891. For Senator, Mayers, 1008—Hurst, 848—Nash, 79. Representative, Senter 1136—Legg, 628. The Union ticket triumphant.

SKYLER COUNTY.

Polk, 1322—Harris, 61—Nelson 1305—Heiskell, 40. For Senator, Pickens, 1259. For Floater, Hodges, 1129—Havis, 94—McFalls, 47—Plumbles, 41—Parker 10. The Union ticket victorious, and the Union men everywhere standing firm. The people being tired of elections, neither party came out in full force, but the Union men are firm in all our counties.

MORGAN COUNTY.

Morgan county, as we expected, stands firm, having cast 526 votes for the Union ticket, to 42 for Secession. We were told before the election of large gains in every county, to Secession, but when the votes are counted out, the gains are, in most cases, on the Union side. It is idle to talk about Secessionists having gone into the army, for it is notorious that a majority of all who have gone, have gone out of the Union ranks.

BLOUNT COUNTY.

Blount stands firm, with a falling off by non-attendance at the polls. Polk, 1372—Harris 417. Congress, Bridges 1380—Welcker 437. For State Senate, Pickens 1485—For Representative, Matthews 1390. Against the Constitution, 1390—For Constitution 425. Thus triumphs the Union Ticket in old Blount!

CLAIBORNE COUNTY.

This county gave Horace Maynard 360 votes, for Congress, and a similar vote to the Union candidates generally, showing a large majority for the Union. Well done Claiborne.

Vote of Roane.

Against	For
1305	497
1283	469
1198	458
1111	436
1155	501

Hon T. A. R. Nelson.

We have of frequent and severe remarks being made against Mr. Nelson, and of the charges of demagoguism and insincerity being brought against him, for his devotion to the Union, and his opposition to the heresy of Secession. There is no man in the State who has been more consistent—never having changed upon this issue. He is now where he stood in September last, when some 46 of us addressed him the following letter. How many of us now stand where we then did, we will not undertake to say.

KNOXVILLE TENN., September 19th, 1860.

To Hon. THOMAS A. R. NELSON.
Dear Sir:—The undersigned, your personal and political friends, unite in respectfully and earnestly soliciting you, to be present to-day, at the delivery of the speech of Mr. William L. Yancy, of Alabama, at this place; and desiring that your talents and position peculiarly fit you for the duty of replying to his speech, and containing the principles and revolutionary doctrines we understand Mr. Yancy to advocate, we venture further to ask of you the favor that you will address the public on the topics Mr. Yancy shall discuss at the earliest moment your leisure will permit.

With great respect, we are most respectfully yours,
J. D. Lowe,
J. M. Fleming,
J. C. Lettice,
P. L. Maynard,
W. A. Brown,
W. G. McAdoo,
D. S. Young,
J. G. Whitson,
M. H. Hickey,
W. G. McAdoo,
John Miller,
J. C. Mims,
David Stewart,
Jacob Tipton,
F. Schuch,
W. A. Henderson,
J. A. Apple,
J. A. Apple,
G. M. McAdoo,
C. McGhee,
J. D. Lowe,
K. G. Clarke,
Anderson Hill,
J. M. Brown,
Wm. Lewis,
J. M. Toole,
Sam Toole,
W. B. Turk,
W. H. Taylor,
J. A. Apple,
J. H. Parker,
W. C. Hughes,
Sam Snapp,
E. D. Scroggs,
Mortimer,
J. F. Caldwell,
W. V. C. Mims,
Wm. Hale,
A. W. Hanes,
J. A. Apple,
G. M. McAdoo,
W. P. Wadsworth,
W. S. Calloway,
C. J. McClung.

How Stands the Case?

The loss of life, as well as the loss of war materials, at Bull Run and Manassas, has been deplorable, on both sides, and painful as it is to record it, there seems to us to be no sense, prudence, or policy, in denying the facts, or lying to conceal them. It may serve to encourage men to volunteer in both armies, to deny that there was a dread all slaughter on either side, but the disastrous results are not changed by such denials. We see it stated in a Virginia paper, that there are twelve hundred sick and wounded sent into Charlottesville—that hunyreds have been sent to Fredericksburg, Richmond, Fairfax, and Centerville, beside the dead left on the ground. On the other hand, we see it stated in the Northern papers, or extracts taken from them, that the Federal loss in killed, was only six or eight hundred, when it is notorious that in killed and wounded, there were several thousand. There is neither sense policy, or any thing else in lying in this way about the results of a battle. The evidence is before the world, that the large army of the Union has been routed and put to flight, by the army of the South, though it has been done at a heavy sacrifice of human life on the part of the South.

The Federal Government went into the fight before they were ready, and against the express wishes of Gen. Scott. Scott and the Administration were abused by the inconsiderate Journals of the North, such as the Times, Tribune and Herald, in New York. There is no more better calculated, in the opinion of the friends of humanity and Christianity, to put an end to this deplorable war, than to destroy such dictators, and manufacturers of public opinion, as conduct those Journals.

Inexperienced, incompetent, and we may say, to some extent, irresponsible Citizens, have been placed in command of Federal troops, because they were the partisan friends of the party in power. The indications are, that the President and his Cabinet are not competent to discharge the duties incumbent upon them. These backed up by New York papers, which have manufactured a "public opinion," have precipitated a portion of the Federal army upon an opposing force, that outnumbered them, and resulted in their defeat, routing them and putting them to flight.

Andrew Johnson.

The Secessionists affect to believe that the editor of this paper is in correspondence with Senator Johnson, and that we are both acting in concert with the Lincoln Government. We have only to say what we have time and again said—we never wrote Senator Johnson a letter on any subject, at any time, nor did we ever receive a letter from him on any subject, at any time. We have not spoken to him in twelve or fifteen years, on any subject. These are simply the facts. We are with him in defense of the Union, and in opposition to the vile being of Secession, and Secessionists may make the most of it. We believe there is more honor, patriotism, and civility, in Johnson's little finger than there is, or ever was, in all the men in and out of Knoxville, concerned in the late forgery of letters from him to Amos A. Lawrence, and Secessionists may make the most of this!

Decline in Public Morals.

No close observer of passing events, can have failed to see, what sticks out in bold relief, in all the walks of life—namely, that there is a lamentable decline in public morals, throughout the length and breadth of our country. The leading politicians of the country, have become hardened in profligacy, and lost to all sense of honor and shame, and many of the people, unfortunately, partake of their spirit. Under the wild surges of the waves of Secession, both the leaders and the masses, have been blinded by the dust of party prejudice, and they no longer see what is their interest, and the interests of the country.

The Churches, as a general thing, have become demoralized; and the preachers and members thereof, have so conquered themselves, in most cases, irrespective of sects, as to destroy that confidence heretofore reposed in them. Preachers, in many instances, select company, meet in confabs, carry on boisterous discussions, even on the Sabbath day, actually disgraceful to themselves and their calling. Members of the Churches see this, participate in these riots, and partake of the spirit of their pastors.

In the public Schools of the country, male and female colleges and Academies, many of the Teachers have become noisy and clamorous Secessionists, neglecting their actual duties, and contributing by their words and tempers, to enrage and distract their pupils. Some have turned their Schools into Military Camps of instruction, enlisting the feelings, and exalting the passions of boys, scarcely free from the apron-strings of their mothers. Others have turned their schools into sewing societies, where articles are manufactured for the troops, and bouquets are prepared for their amusement.

The Judiciary, throughout the country, is more or less corrupted by this stream of Secession fire, driving over the land, and consuming all before it. Members of the Bench, and of the Bar, in many instances, stand by and see acts of violence, and even of murder, perpetrated, and if they do not justify them, they excuse them on the ground of a military necessity!

The result of all this is, that the public mind is fast becoming indifferent to the startling corruptions of all departments of society, which so signally mark the career of this revolution. Men acting under the solemn sanctions of an oath, have been stealing and conveying to other ports, and fortifications, United States arms and munitions of war, to break down a Government they had sworn to uphold! The all-seeing eye of Southern Rights Democracy detects nothing wrong in rushing States out of the Federal Union by minorities of the legal voters of the States, as was done in Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana. The astounding violations of the Constitution in Tennessee, by the Executive, and the Legislature; such as the appointment of men to Military offices, who were excluded by the Constitution, and the authorizing of Regiments and Companies of men in Virginia and Florida, to vote in elections, and send their votes to Nashville by mail, shocks not the popular mind in 1861! Indeed, Christian morality, Legislative honesty, and Judicial dignity, in Tennessee, and most other States, have gone down to their graves without a struggle to live, and now sleep the sleep of death, a sleep that knows no waking!

Even in the two large armies arrayed against each other, the most melancholy proofs of the brutality of the soldiery, are not wanting. Gen. McDowell, commanding the Federal forces on the Potomac, thus certifies to the fact in his official report:

"I am distressed to have to report crimes by our troops. The most heinous of the men found vent in burning and pillaging."

On the other hand "excesses" by Southern troops, are committed, actually disgraceful to humanity. In some instances, the heads and limbs of Yankees, have been borne back to the South, exhibited along the lines of Railroads, and exalted over with more than Juilian barbarity.

We might enlarge upon this subject, but the contemplation of it is sickening. To what a state of morals are we tending? And where will these Utopian theories, and Secession practices lead us, if persevered in? Echo answers—where?

Burying the Dead.

It is said in southern papers, that the Northern Army which left Manassas refused to bury their own dead. This is not so. They sent in a flag of truce, asking permission to bury their dead. They were refused that privilege, and were told that the Confederate authorities would bury them, and take care of the wounded. We are not informed how the wounded fared, but the dead were left on the ground, and the stench extends all around there! The fact is, the Confederate authorities did not intend the Federalists should see the extent of their own losses.

That Preacher of the Gospel, who together with his family, are accustomed to abuse the Editor of this paper, and insist upon his being hung, had better cry up the current of slang. His recent discovery in two cases of intimacy with females, and the strength of the evidence, would damn him in the estimation of all who are not Secessionists. We can be provoked to bring out the facts, and we have courage enough to do it. If this is doubted, let the vile hypocrite and certain indiscreet members of his family, continue their loose talk and they will see their sorrow!